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## THE RUMANIANS IN HUNGARY

By B. C. WALLIS

[With three separate maps, Pls. VIII-X, facing p. 168.]

This is the first of a series of four articles on Hungary\* in which it is proposed to present certain facts which must be taken into consideration in determining the general problem of the future of Central Europe and the more specific problem of the future of the "subject races" of the Hungarian monarchy. These facts are the result of an exhaustive analysis of many Hungarian official publications, notably the census volumes and their several supplements. The purpose of the analysis has involved a rearrangement and a reclassification of the published material in order to arrive at the phenomena concerning the separate nationalities, since they are obscured by the official geographical grouping of the statistics. Wherever it has not been possible to arrive at complete totals, the method adopted has been the use of samples chosen at random over as wide a geographical field as possible; for example, the data for the rural communities set out in the tables which follow are usually the results of a selection of as many villages as possible wherein for each group the inhabitants contain at least 95 per cent of the total population as members of one nationality. When these groups of villages had been determined they were retained throughout the investigation, so that the various data refer always to the same samples of the nationalities. Every care has been taken to make the information typical and characteristic of the race, and to insure the accuracy of the results.

### THE FOUR MAIN RACIAL DIVISIONS OF HUNGARY

Hungary contained, in 1910, 21,000,000 people, spread over an area of 127,000 square miles; the three states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania contained at the same date 19,000,000 inhabitants in an area of 100,000 square miles, while the three states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois

\*The three following articles (The Slavs of Northern Hungary; The Slavs of Southern Hungary; Central Hungary: Magyars and Germans) will each likewise be accompanied by a set of three separate colored maps in 1:2,000,000 representing relief, nationalities, and population density. The four sets of maps divide the kingdom of Hungary along the following geographical co-ordinates: (1) south of 48° N. and east of 21° E.; (2) north of 48° N.; (3) south of 46° N.; (4) west of 21° E. and between 48° and 46° N. The four maps of each category are so engraved that, when all have been published, they can be combined to form a single map covering the whole of Hungary. The method of representation of nationalities and population density here used has been termed the "contour method" because of its use of lines similar in scope to contour lines on relief maps, their chief attribute being gradational representation and the avoidance of abrupt changes. Mr. Wallis is the first to make extended published use of this method: for an exposition see his paper, with type maps, "Distribution of Nationalities in Hungary," *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 47, 1916, pp. 177-188; reference on pp. 178-181.—EDIT. NOTE.

had 13,000,000 on an area of 133,000 square miles. Hungary thus occupies an intermediate position between these two groups of states.

TABLE I—DIVISIONS OF HUNGARY ACCORDING TO PREDOMINANT NATIONALITY

INHABITANTS CHIEFLY	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	POPULATION				DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE IN 1910
		1900		1910		
		THOUSANDS	PER CENT	THOUSANDS	PER CENT	
Rumanians.....	38	4,598	24	4,977	24	131
Northern Slavs.....	28	3,859	20	4,105	19	147
Southern Slavs.....	30	4,642	24	4,953	24	165
Magyars.....	31	6,154	32	6,852	33	221
Total.....	127	19,253	100	20,887	100	164

The four divisions of Table I are approximately quarters of the Hungarian kingdom and will be dealt with in successive articles. The present article deals with Rumanian Hungary, which consists of two portions, the first, Transylvania, a well-known division of the country so determined by its history and its geographical character, the second, named here the Rumanian Forelands, which lies to the west of Transylvania and Rumania and includes the eastern Banát, i. e. the county of Krassó-Szörény, and five counties north of the Maros River and west of the Bihar Mountains (Fig. 3).

Rumanian Hungary is roughly equivalent in area to the state of Indiana, but its population of 5,000,000 is almost double that of the American state. There are five municipalities: Kolozsvár, Nagy-Várad, and Arad, each one of which contains about 60,000 inhabitants (cf. *Terre Haute, Ind.*) in an area of 12,000, 28,000, and 40,000 acres respectively (*Terre Haute* and *St. Louis* have 5,000 and 39,000 acres respectively); Szatmár-Németi, with 35,000 people and 46,000 acres; and Maros-Vásárhely, with 25,000 people and 8,500 acres.

#### THE POSITION OF THE JEWS IN HUNGARY

It will be well at the outset to establish a standard of comparison with reference to the changes which have occurred among the nationalities of Hungary during recent years, and, for this purpose, it is essential to establish the Jews in their rightful position as a nationality rather than as a religious community. The census returns have, therefore, been recast. For example, the Magyar Jews have been subtracted from the grand total of Magyars, the German Jews from the total of Germans; in the first three census years the numbers of Magyar and German Jews are officially specified; but in the fourth year, 1910, the numbers have been estimated to fit the recorded grand total of Jews. These estimates have been made with considerable care and in great detail, and there is no reason to doubt their approximate accuracy. Subjected to this correction, the nationality changes are recorded in Table II and are shown graphically, in order to indicate the rate of change, in Figure 1, for the whole of Hungary proper, i. e. the monarchy less Croatia-Slavonia, where the people

are almost entirely Serbo-Croats. Croatia-Slavonia will receive fuller discussion in the third article, on the Slavs of southern Hungary.

TABLE II—POPULATION OF HUNGARY PROPER BY NATIONALITIES, 1880-1910  
(Population in thousands)

NATIONALITY	1880	PER CENT	1890	PER CENT	1900	PER CENT	1910	PER CENT	PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1910 ON 1880
Magyars.....	5,962	43	6,842	45	7,948	47	9,143	50	53
Germans.....	1,649	12	1,746	12	1,781	11	1,696	9	3
Rumanians.....	2,395	18	2,583	17	2,795	17	2,944	16	23
Slovaks.....	1,836	13	1,883	13	1,990	12	1,957	11	7
Serbo-Croats.....	632	5	637	4	624	4	643	4	2
Ruthenians.....	343	2	378	2	415	2	454	2	32
Jews.....	625	5	709	5	830	5	910	5	45
Others.....	287	2	356	2	415	2	468	3	63
Hungary proper.....	13,729	100	15,134	100	16,798	100	18,215	100	32

The insertion of the Jews as a race might be regarded as a questionable procedure, but their numbers are subject to such violent fluctuations that it is well to eliminate them from the other nationalities; such a course is of particular importance in relation to the Germans, since many Jews who are recorded as Germans in one census appear to be recorded as Magyars in the succeeding census. At the same time it may be noted that two of the most important factors in determining the continuity of the nationality spirit in Hungary are the churches and the schools, and the Jews occupy a special position in regard to both these factors.

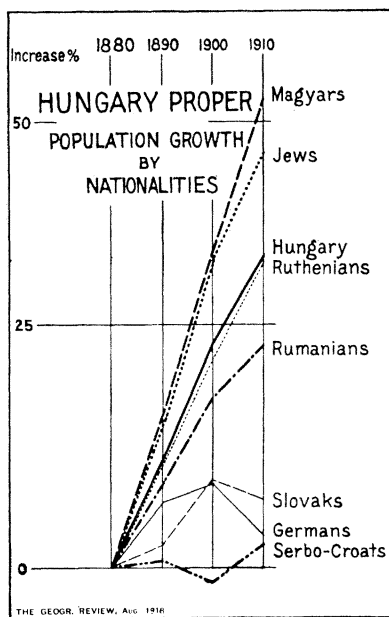


FIG. 1—Diagram showing, by nationalities, the population growth in Hungary proper (exclusive of Croatia-Slavonia) from 1880 to 1910.

#### POPULATION CHANGES IN HUNGARY PROPER

Subjected to this correction, it appears that the Magyars have made an increase of 53 per cent in their numbers between 1880 and 1910 and numbered half the population of Hungary proper in the later year. This increase is to be compared with an average increase of but 32 per cent for the whole area. The Jews have remained proportionately steady at about 5 per cent of the population and are the only other people who have increased more rapidly than the average. The slope of the lines in Figure 1 indicates that the rate of increase of the Jews was the same as that of the Magyars for two decades but fell away during the last decade. This may imply

that the Jews emigrated more frequently than the Magyars, or that some Jews forswore their religion and their race. The Ruthenians are the smallest nationality, and their increase was steadily the same as the average for Hungary proper. They occupy the hill country in the northeast and are the people farthest removed from the political influences which center at Budapest. The Rumanians come next; their proportion of the whole population has slightly decreased, although there has been a steady but slow increase in their numbers; the rate of increase fell away in the last decade as in the case of the Jews. Slovaks and Germans numbered each about one-eighth of the population in 1880, and their numbers have actually declined during the last census decade. Their rates of change manifest considerable differences and in themselves suggest the working of abnormal influences. The Serbo-Croats in Hungary proper are less numerous than the Jews, and their numbers have slightly increased since 1880.

These facts are here recorded for the purposes of comparison with similar tables and figures for the smaller areas.

#### POPULATION CHANGES IN RUMANIAN HUNGARY

Details regarding the changes in the population of Rumanian Hungary during the period 1900-1910 are given in Table III.

TABLE III—POPULATION CHANGES IN RUMANIAN HUNGARY, 1900-1910  
(Population in thousands)

	TOTAL POPULATION		NET INCREASE (b)-(a)	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS	CHANGE (c)-(d)	ESTIMATED NET EMIGRATION	MIGRATION WITHIN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (e)-(f)
	1900	1910					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
<i>Transylvania</i>							
Thousands.....	2,477	2,678	201	242	-41	-111	70
Per cent.....	....	....	7.8	9.4	1.6	4.3	2.7
<i>Rumanian Forelands</i>							
Thousands.....	2,121	2,299	178	231	-53	-48	-5
Per cent.....	....	....	8.0	10.4	2.4	2.2	0.2

There are considerable differences in the situation in the two areas. The Rumanian Forelands had a greater natural increase in population and a much smaller rate of emigration than Transylvania; and they lost comparatively few people by internal migration, while Transylvania gained considerable numbers by an inflow of people from other parts of Austria or Hungary. It may be noted here that the values given for emigration from Hungary are based upon detailed official Hungarian statistics and that the final totals for the period 1900-1910 are of necessity estimates because the records fail to show the number of emigrants who returned into Hungary during the first four years of the period. It is probable that the percentage error in these estimated values does not exceed the inevitable error involved in the collection of the facts by the administration officials of the country.

## NATIONALITIES IN RUMANIAN HUNGARY

The distribution of the people by nationalities is indicated in Table IV.

TABLE IV—NATIONALITIES IN RUMANIAN HUNGARY, 1880 AND 1910

NATIONALITY	TRANSYLVANIA			RUMANIAN FORELANDS		
	1880	1910	INCREASE PER CENT	1880	1910	INCREASE PER CENT
Population in thousands	2,084	2,678	28	1,705	2,299	34
Density per sq. mile....	92	118	..	110	148	..
Rumanians (thousands)	1,182	1,470	24	903	1,110	23
Percentage.....	57	55	..	53	48	..
Magyars (thousands)...	618	865	40	581	905	55
Percentage.....	29	32	..	34	40	..
Germans (thousands)...	200	218	9	83	99	19
Percentage.....	10	8	..	5	4	..
Jews (thousands).....	29	64	121	64	90	41
Percentage.....	1	2	..	4	4	..

The numbers of Jews in Transylvania underwent a notable increase, and the Magyars and Jews increased more rapidly than the average increase of the population. The rates of change of the three chief nationalities are indicated in Figure 2, where the curves suggest steady changes throughout the period 1880-1910 for Rumanians and Magyars and violent fluctuations for the Germans. Figures 1 and 2 are drawn on the same scale and indicate that the total population of the Rumanian Forelands changed at the same rate as the total population of Hungary proper, while that of Transylvania increased steadily at a slower rate. The Magyars in the Rumanian Forelands, who live close to the Magyars in Magyar-land—as the compact area of Magyar population may be termed (eastern segment on Pl. IX)—increased at the average Magyar rate, but those in Transylvania increased more slowly. The Rumanians in both areas increased at practically the same rate as the total number of Rumanians in Hungary proper. These changes may be summarized as steady and normal. The German changes in the Rumanian Forelands are greater in magnitude but similar in kind to the changes for Germans in general, while the changes among the Germans in Transylvania were slower than the average during the first decade and definitely different, an increase instead of a decrease, during the last decade.

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE RUMANIANS IN GENERAL

The 2,500,000 Rumanians in Rumanian Hungary form half of the population of that area. Elsewhere in Hungary there are roughly another 500,000 Rumanians, who live chiefly in the county of Máramaros, near Máramaros-Sziget (Pl. IX), and in the western Banát. In both these areas the Rumanians are mixed with at least three other nationalities. The Rumanians of Central Europe form a continuous band of people roughly in the shape of the letter D, the vertical stroke representing the Rumanian Forelands and western Transylvania, and the curve running from northern Transylvania through Bukovina, northern Rumania, and Bessarabia round to southern Rumania. The total number of the Rumanians is estimated to

be between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000. Plate IX indicates that the middle of the letter D is inhabited by Magyars in the east of Hungary and a mixture of Magyars and Germans who extend across central Transylvania from Brassó to Kolozsvár. These non-Rumanian islands include 865,000 Magyars, 218,000 Germans, and 64,000 Jews; so that the compact block of about 12,000,000 Rumanians includes an island of 1,000,000 non-Rumanians.

The linguistic boundary to the west of the Rumanians in Hungary lies somewhere in a belt of country which runs northwards from the

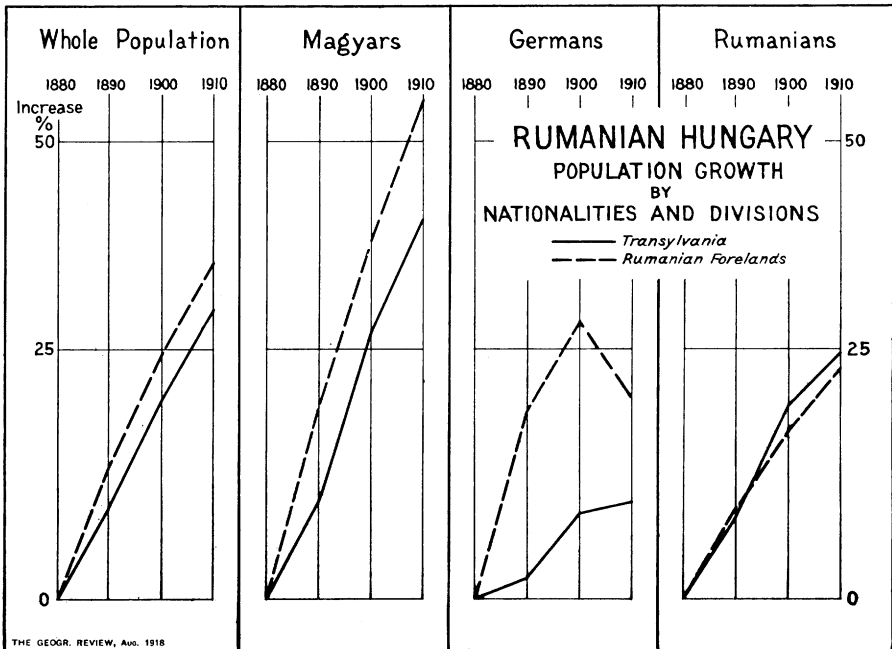


FIG. 2—Diagram showing, by nationalities and divisions, the population growth in Rumanian Hungary from 1880 to 1910.

Danube near Versecz and Arad and bends slightly to the northeast near Máramaros-Sziget. It is approximately indicated by the 50 per cent line for Rumanians in Plate IX. Unfortunately this belt is not marked by any precise physical features and does not coincide at all with the western boundary of Transylvania, which is somewhat well defined by the high ground of the Bihar Mountains (Pl. VIII). It is essential that the relative importance of the masses of land indicated as Magyar and Rumanian in Plate IX should be carefully examined in relation to the distribution of the population as shown in Plate X. The blank spaces in Plate X are in the main elevated land, the Carpathians near the frontier and the Bihar massif in the center (Pl. VIII)<sup>1</sup>; there are few inhabitants except in the

<sup>1</sup> In conjunction with Pl. VIII the physiographic map of the Carpathians, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, Pl. IV, should be consulted.—EDIT. NOTE.

basins of the river valleys. Consequently, the large area of land inhabited by over 95-per cent Magyars (Pl. IX) is but sparsely peopled and hence of less importance than the mere area appears to warrant. The Rumanians, usually considered as a typical race of hillmen and herdsmen, inhabit both slopes of the Bihar massif and the southern Carpathians as well as the eastern slopes of the eastern Carpathians. Between Brassó and Kolozsvár, right across the lowest levels of the Transylvanian upland, the peoples are mixed; Germans, Magyars, and Rumanians occupy separate villages in this area; the villages lie stretched along the banks of the rivers, and the hill ridges between the valleys are almost without houses. The western portion of the Rumanian Forelands, beyond the boundary zone, is in the main occupied by the eastern edges of the Magyars of central Hungary; in the south, in the western Banát, Germans, Serbs, Rumanians, and Magyars are mixed.

#### NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

Before comparing the rates of increase of the population in order to estimate the relative value of the population changes it is necessary to estimate the rates of natural increase of the population. The data in the following table are based upon an extensive investigation of the facts for sample villages over the ten-year period 1900-1910.

TABLE V—VITAL STATISTICS, 1900-1910

NATIONALITY	RATES PER 10,000 PER ANNUM			INFANT MORTALITY, PER CENT OF LIVING BIRTHS	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, PER CENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS
	BIRTH	DEATH	NATURAL INCREASE		
Transylvania					
Rumanian.....	350	266	84	20	9
Magyar.....	370	276	94	21	11
German.....	315	221	94	16	10
Rumanian Forelands					
Rumanian.....	279	247	32	17	20
Magyar.....	424	279	145	22	8
German*.....	336	203	133	20	10

\* These numbers refer to the whole of the Banát, as there are not sufficient purely German villages in the eastern Banát to provide data strictly comparable with the values for the other nationalities.

The marked low rate of natural increase of the Rumanians in the Forelands may perhaps be a low estimate, yet it agrees with the low rate for the Rumanians in Transylvania. The Germans and Magyars who are enclosed within the Rumanian ring do not increase so rapidly as the Germans and Magyars who inhabit the more productive regions of the Alföld, west of the Rumanians. The infant mortality rates are comparatively high and are related as usual to the birth rate. The Germans have the lowest death rates, and this accounts largely for the high rate of natural increase. The proportion of illegitimate births averages ten per cent, except among the Rumanians of the Forelands, where the rate is double the average. The



rates of natural increase must be collated with the data for internal migration in Table III and the slope of the curves in Figure 2.

The slope of the Transylvanian Magyar line in Figure 2 from 1900 to 1910 is practically the slope which would be given by the Magyar rate of natural increase in Table V. This implies that the total movements of Magyars into and out of Transylvania should roughly balance. The slope of the Transylvanian German line is not equal to that for the Magyars, although the rates of natural increase are equal; consequently, there must have been a loss of Germans by movement out of Transylvania. For similar reasons it may be concluded that there was a net loss of Rumanians from Transylvania. In Table III it is indicated that there was a net movement of people into Transylvania from other parts of Austria-Hungary; it may be concluded, therefore, that this gain in population is due to an inflow of Jews and Magyars (cf. Table IV). With reference to the Forelands, similar reasoning indicates that the Magyars were steady, the Germans lost as in Transylvania, and the Rumanians gained by internal migrations.

In recent years, therefore, there has been a tendency for the Magyars to move into Transylvania and for the Rumanians to move westwards and downwards into the Forelands.

#### RELATION OF POPULATION CHANGES TO EMIGRATION

These changes may now be related to the facts for emigration, which are obtained from official publications which are independent of the census, but which can not be obtained for a period preceding 1900, with any degree of usefulness for these purposes. The results of the emigration out of Austria-Hungary are productive of greater changes than those due to internal movements and amount in Transylvania to a loss equivalent to half the natural increase of the population and in the Forelands to rather less than a quarter of that increase. The facts given in Table VI indicate

TABLE VI—ESTIMATED NET EMIGRATION, 1900-1910  
(*Figures denote percentage*)

	(A) NATIONALITIES		
	RUMANIANS	MAGYARS	GERMANS
From:			
Transylvania .....	66	19	14
Rumanian Forelands .....	33	41	19
	(B) DESTINATIONS		
	To: Germany	Rumania	America
Transylvania .....	5	43	50
Rumanian Forelands .....	6	4	81

that the emigrants are not provided evenly by the several nationalities. The Rumanians provide an excess of emigrants from Transylvania and a deficit, proportionally, from the Forelands. The numbers of German emigrants is excessive, especially in the Forelands, and this latter fact is of

particular importance in relation to the actual loss of population indicated by the curve in Figure 2. The proportion of Magyar emigrants from Transylvania is lower than the percentage of the population, but from the Forelands it is normal. It may be noted that it has not been possible to determine how many of the emigrants are Jews, so that some of the Magyar and German emigrants must be Jews.

The excess of emigration from Transylvania in comparison with that from the Forelands is roughly equivalent to the proportion of the Transylvanian emigrants who go to Rumania. Most of these people are Rumanians, although a few of the Magyars in the east move across the frontier into Rumania. Consequently, it may be concluded that the Rumanian tends to leave Transylvania for the lower and more productive lands of central Hungary and of Rumania; this movement is probably largely due to economic causes. On the other hand the Magyar tends to move into Transylvania and to stay there. Since the newer Magyars live in the more fertile parts of Transylvania, part of this movement may be economic in character; but there is also a political movement of Magyars into the country, as the Magyar is a keen bureaucrat and fills the administrative offices throughout the monarchy. The steady decline of the Germans from all causes is noteworthy, and the evidence for decline due to emigration and to a comparatively low rate of natural increase is important since it tends to discount the favorite statement of political controversialists that the Magyars deliberately falsify the statistics in order to reduce the number of Germans and increase the number of Magyars.

#### EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The emigration to America is large, chiefly for two reasons; first, probably, because of the difference between social conditions in America and those in Central Europe—a difference which has been aptly summarized by an emigrant in the statement that in America it is not necessary to “kiss the hand” of anyone, and that the wife is styled “Mrs.” and the daughter “Miss”; and, secondly, because of the situation in Hungary with reference to property and rural economic conditions—the land being largely tied up and the peasant forced to be a landless laborer.

#### INTERNAL MIGRATIONS

A generalized picture of the migratory movements of the people as distinct from their natural increase is provided in Figure 3, where it is indicated that the most restless part of the population consists of the inhabitants of the area where the villages are of many nationalities. The peoples of Hungary are mutually exclusive; each village tends to be the home of one race, and where a village receives a considerable inflow of any kind of “foreigners” the original people tend to migrate. From this unsettled area Rumanians migrate and emigrate, and Germans migrate. The latter

people, known in southern Transylvania as "Saxons," regard all other nationalities with disdain; in a typically German settlement grouped round a church-fortress they will only permit "foreigners" to live in an area appended to the original township, and it is recorded that they persist in the medieval custom of storing provisions in the precincts of the fortress

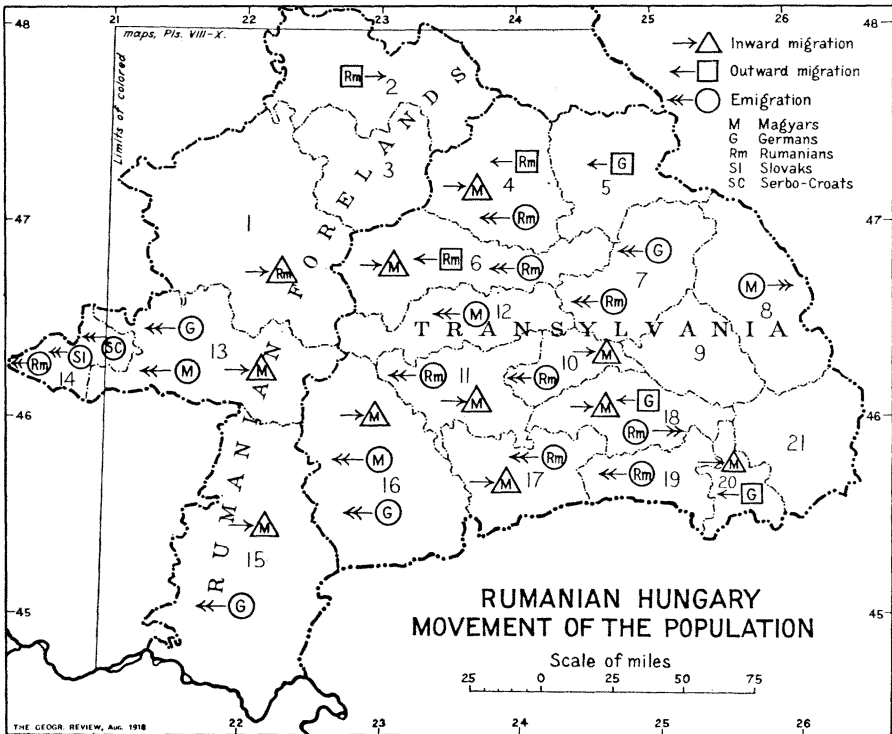


FIG. 3—Cartogram of Rumanian Hungary showing the movement of the population. Scale, 1:5,700,000.

For the names of the counties indicated by hair-line numerals see the key below. The counties are grouped to form two large divisions for the purposes of this article, Transylvania and the Rumanian Forelands. The statistics in the tables and elsewhere in the text relating to these two divisions are based on the constituent counties as here shown.

*Key to Counties:* 1, Bihar; 2, Szatmár; 3, Szilágy; 4, Szolnok-Doboka; 5, Beszterce-Naszód; 6, Kolozs; 7, Maros-Torda; 8, Csik; 9, Udvarhely; 10, Kis-Küküllő; 11, Alsó-Fehér; 12, Torda-Aranyos; 13, Arad; 14, Csanád; 15, Krassó-Szörény; 16, Hunyad; 17, Szeben; 18, Nagy-Küküllő; 19, Fogaras; 20, Brassó; 21, Haromszék.

as a safeguard should they be attacked by the peoples who inhabit neighboring villages; these stores habitually become rotten, yet they are renewed after each harvest and feed numerous rats.

There are two easy ways into Transylvania; one, in the south, by the water gate of the Maros and the other, in the northwest, in the neighborhood of Kolozsvár across the low elevations between the basins of the Tisza and the Maros (Pl. VIII). Figure 3 shows the inward migration of the Magyars along both these routes. In the southwest corner near Rumania and the Danube lies one of the mining districts of Hungary, partly in Transylvania

and partly in the Banát, and there is an influx of Magyars into both these areas.

### RELIGIONS

Table VII indicates the distribution of the peoples among the religious communities.

TABLE VII—RELIGIOUS ADHERENCE  
(Percentage of total for each nationality)

NATIONALITY	ROMAN CATHOLIC	CALVINIST	LUTHERAN	UNIATE	GREEK ORTHODOX	JEW	OTHERS
<i>Transylvania</i>							
Rumanian.....	3	2	1	25	67	1	1
Magyar.....	54	25	1	3	4	1	12
German.....	1	2	87	5	5	..	..
<i>Rumanian Forelands</i>							
Rumanian.....	3	1	..	17	76	1	2
Magyar.....	15	70	..	7	..	5	3
German*.....	76	..	8	..	15	..	1

\* Whole Banát; see note to Table V.

Speaking generally, the Rumanians belong to one or other of the two Greek religious communities, the Uniate (or Greek Catholic) and the Greek Orthodox churches; the Magyars are Roman Catholics or Calvinists, and the Germans are Roman Catholics in the Banát and Lutherans in Transylvania. The religious separation is not complete, since, for example, some Magyars both in Transylvania and in the Forelands are Uniates. Although religious isolation is not perfect, yet sectarian differences tend to reinforce differences in language in preventing a fusion of the peoples and by stimulating interest in the separate national traditions and customs. Both Roman Catholics and Uniates are under the authority of the Roman Pope, so that the western papacy wields spiritual power over a quarter of the population; rather more than a third come under the authority of the eastern papacy, and most of the remainder are Protestants. Kolozsvár, the capital of Transylvania, is reputed to be, after Budapest, the first center of intellectual and public life in Hungary. It contains a university, a Roman Catholic and a Calvinist college, and is the seat of the Calvinist bishop of Transylvania. The seat of the Roman Catholic bishop of Transylvania is at Gyulaféhervár, near the Maros River.

### EDUCATION

The influence of the churches is enormously helped by the schools. In Rumanian Hungary seven schools out of ten are church schools, while in Hungary proper the proportion is three out of four. Rumanian Hungary enjoys a distinctly preferential treatment in regard to the provision of schools. In the first place, the number of State schools is well above the average for Hungary proper, and, secondly, in no other part of Hungary is the proportion of schools where the language of instruction is non-Magyar higher than 32 per cent. The total number of elementary schools

of all kinds is rather higher than the average provision of schools per ten thousand of the population for the whole country. On the other hand, the proportion of children who are not entered upon the school

TABLE VIII—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, 1910

	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 14 NOT ON THE SCHOOL REGISTERS	PERCENTAGE OF THE UNREGISTERED WHO ARE OFFICIALLY EXCUSED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE SCHOOLS			
			(i) WHICH ARE:		(ii) WHERE THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION IS:	
			STATE OR COMMUNAL	CHURCH	MAGYAR	NON-MAGYAR
Transylvania.....	20	44	29	71	43	57*
Rumanian						
Forelands.....	18	29	27	72	57	43†
Magyaria.....	12	21	35	62	99	..
Hungary proper..	12	29	25	74	78	14‡

\* 47 per cent Rumanian, 10 per cent German.

† 42 per cent Rumanian, 1 per cent German.

‡ 14 per cent Rumanian, 3 per cent German.

registers is very high, being more than half as large again as the average. This is partly accounted for by the large percentage of children in Transylvania who are awarded official permission to remain away from school on the grounds of ill health, excessive distance between home and school, or inability of the parents to provide the children with suitable clothes for school wear.

#### UNEQUAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Under these conditions, the figures given later in Table XI with reference to illiteracy acquire considerable importance. Two-thirds to three-quarters of the Rumanians above the age of six are unable to read and write. This fact forces the conclusion that the education service, which is administered favorably, as has been noted, for Rumanian Hungary as a whole, must be administered unequally among the nationalities, i. e. to the detriment of the Rumanians and the benefit of the Magyars. The Germans look after their own educational system and are the best educated people in Hungary; in fact, they make considerable sacrifices for the education of their children. A successful German hotel keeper who lived in a Rumanian district in which there was no German school arranged for his parents to take over his hostelry while he went to less congenial labors in a somewhat distant town where there was a German school. The German schools are slightly more numerous than the German element in the population justifies.

That the Magyar administration does not provide sufficient educational facilities for the Rumanians can not be excused on the grounds that the Rumanians inhabit a sparsely populated area, for, firstly, a large proportion of the schools are single-teacher schools adapted to rural conditions, and such schools can be easily scattered over a wide and sparsely populated area, as may be seen in the case of the European schools in South Africa; and, secondly, the people do not live on isolated farms but in villages which tend to be strung along the rivers and in valleys where there are roads or

railways and easy transportation; and, thirdly, the Magyar population in the east is almost as sparse as the Rumanian people of the Southern Carpathians (Transylvanian Alps) and the Bihar massif.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

A similar inequality of administration is apparent in the public health service. Five out of six Rumanians who die have not received medical treat-

TABLE IX—PUBLIC HEALTH, 1901-1910

	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS		CAUSES OF DEATH (PERCENTAGE)				NOT CLASSIFIED
	NOT TREATED	NOT CERTIFIED	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	PNEUMONIA OR PLEURISY	CONGENITAL DEBILITY	SENILE DEBILITY	
Transylvania							
Rumanians...	86	84	10	10	20	19	9
Magyars .....	65	61	13	8	16	18	17
Germans .....	65	65	14	12	18	12	17
Rumanian Forelands							
Rumanians ..	89	88	11	17	25	12	8
Magyars .....	45	40	15	10	16	11	22
Germans* ....	37	34	13	11	11	10	26

\* Whole Banát; see note to Table V.

ment, nor is their death certified by a physician. The proportions among Magyars and Germans are not nearly so high. Even after making an allowance for the comparative inaccessibility of the Rumanian villages the disproportion seems unduly great. There do not seem to be enough physicians in Transylvania as a whole, and those who receive appointments in that area seem to serve the Magyars better than the Rumanians. This conclusion is confirmed by an examination of the public health service in comparison with the population (Table X). In comparison with the average for Hungary proper the proportion of public health officers is very small for Rumanian Hungary and is almost appallingly low in comparison with the provision which is made in Magyararia for a purely Magyar population. The Rumanian seems to receive totally inadequate consideration.

TABLE X—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF HUNGARY, 1910

DIVISION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER:			NUMBER OF FEMALES PER MIDWIFE
	PHYSICIAN	PHARMACY	HOSPITAL BED	
Transylvania .....	5,200	10,700	570	700
Rumanian Forelands .....	5,500	9,500	840	700
Magyararia .....	1,900	7,600	270	540
Hungary proper .....	3,500	8,600	490	700

In consequence of the defective character of the medical service comparatively little reliance can be placed upon the official statements of the causes of death, summarized in Table IX. The Rumanian rates for tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc., in Transylvania bear some relation to the

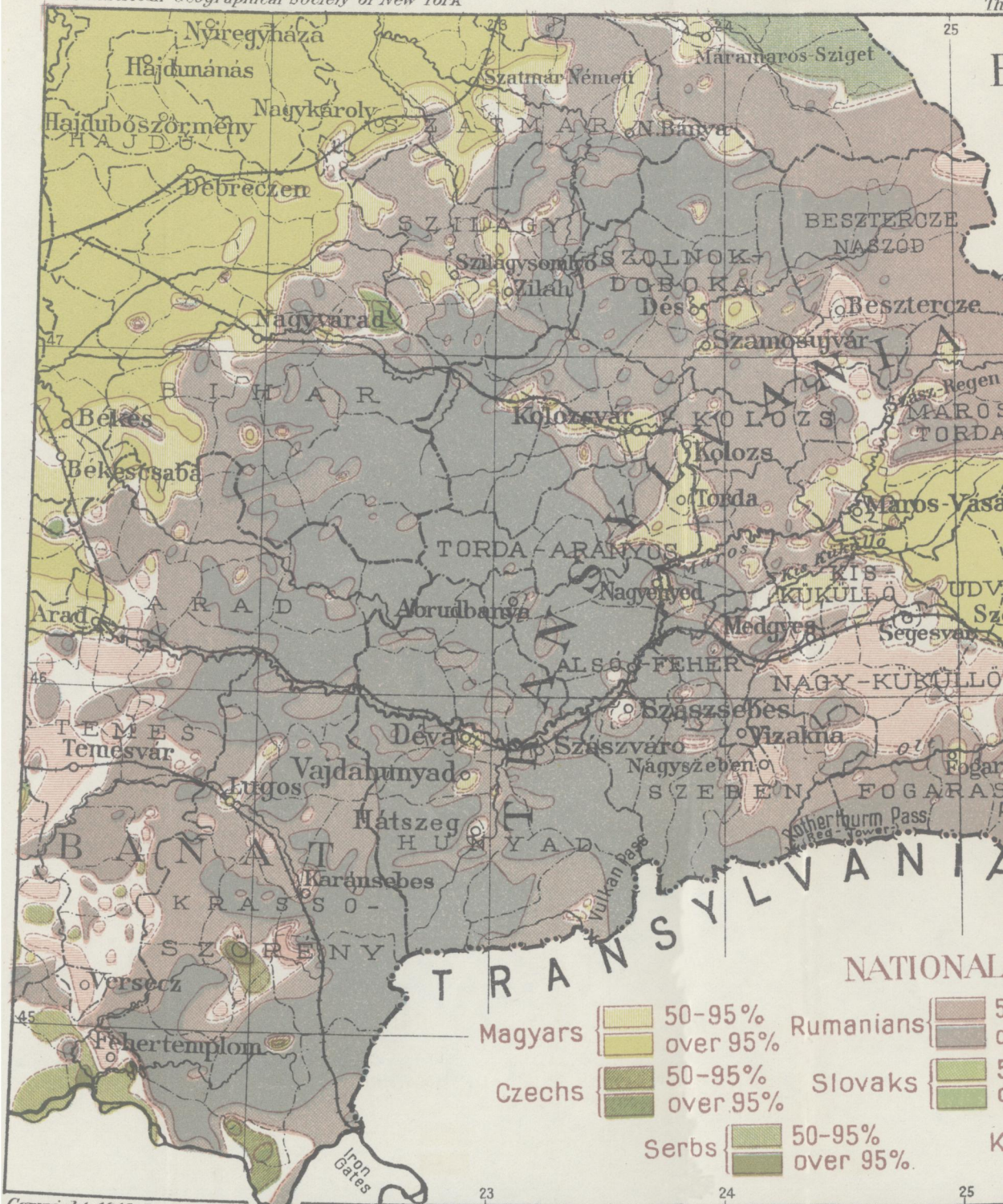






















# EASTERN HUNGARY

Scale 1:2,000,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 miles

Geographical Data

Compiled by B.C. Wallis

- International
- National
- County
- District and Municipality



per square mile 0-128 0-50 per square km

per square mile	per square km	per square mile	per square km
128 - 192	50 - 75	256 - 320	100 - 125
192 - 256	75 - 100	over 320	over 125

elevation of the country in which the people live, and the high rate for congenital debility among the Rumanians in the Forelands may be referred to the high birth rate and the high rate of illegitimacy for those people. The differences in the rates for senile debility between Transylvania and the Forelands appear to be related to the smaller numbers of people in the Forelands who are above 60 years of age. The proportion, from one-fifth to one-quarter, of deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia, appears to be a consequence of the poverty-stricken character of many of the homes.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Certain aspects of the economic conditions in the villages of Rumanian Hungary are presented in Table XI. In general, the appearance of the

TABLE XI—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
(*Rural Communities*)

NATIONALITY	WOMEN PER 1,000 MEN	AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE)				ILLITER- ATES OVER 6 YEARS OF AGE (PER- CENTAGE)	HOUSES (PERCENTAGE)			PEOPLE PER HOUSE
		0-6	6-14	15-60	OVER 60		STONE OR BRICK	TIMBER	WITH THATCHED ROOFS	
Transylvania										
Rumanian .....	1,022	15	20	55	10	65	17	79	36	4.4
Magyar.....	936	16	19	54	11	34	9	89	6	4.1
German .....	1,012	15	18	56	11	24	61	35	11	4.4
Rumanian Forelands										
Rumanian .....	976	18	20	57	5	78	2	85	46	5.2
Magyar.....	1,023	16	21	55	8	26	2†	12	66	5.2
German*.....	995	15	21	56	9	18	17	1†	28	4.8

\* Whole Banát; see note to Table V.

† Mostly houses of dried clay.

houses in a village is an indication of the nationality of the inhabitants. A German village is tidy and well-kept, with a high proportion of stone or brick houses, well roofed with tiles, slates, or shingles and with a striking absence of thatched roofs. Such a village appears almost as a standing monument of superiority over the houses of any other race. A Rumanian village frequently bespeaks the indigence of the people, the timber houses are badly built, and the roofs of thatch are badly trimmed and unkempt.<sup>2</sup>

The proportions between males and females tend to confirm the conclusions previously reached regarding the internal migrations of the several peoples, for the males are in excess in those areas where there is an inflow of people of that race. The differences in the percentages in the adult age group, 15 to 60 years, for Magyars and Rumanians in the two areas appear to be related to the greater number of emigrants from Transylvania.

The larger number of people per house is indicative of the larger families and the better economic conditions in the Forelands than in Transylvania.

<sup>2</sup> For photographs of houses in a typical Rumanian village see Figs. 12 and 13, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, p. 434.—EDIT. NOTE.

## RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

A map of Transylvania which indicates the rivers, the main roads, and the railways serves excellently to show the areas wherein the villages are most numerous, for the areas which are without rivers and roads and which are crossed but rarely by railways are as a rule without villages or houses. Consequently the railway data indicated in Table XII are important.

TABLE XII—RAILWAYS IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF HUNGARY

DIVISION	MILEAGE	
	PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PER 100 SQUARE MILES
Transylvania .....	53	6
Rumanian Forelands .....	65	10
Magyaria .....	50	13
Hungary proper .....	71	10

When the basis of comparison is mileage per number of inhabitants it would appear that Rumanian Hungary is well served by railways, since there are more miles of railway in proportion to the population than in Magyaria. When the basis of comparison is mileage per unit of area, Rumanian Hungary is on the whole below the average. An examination of the railway map itself explains the situation, since the railways of Rumanian Hungary cross the country to communicate with foreign lands or are arranged to facilitate communications between the capital and the outlying Magyar municipalities, which are the seats of Magyar administration. They are not planned to develop the internal resources of the country by a network of branch lines; and it frequently happens that the Rumanian who desires to travel from a village in one valley to another village only a few miles distant yet in a second valley must make a long railway journey down the first valley to a junction and then up the second valley to his destination. The railways therefore are used as a means towards the administrative domination of the Rumanian majority by the bureaucracy of the capital.

## SUMMARY

Rumanian Hungary is a land of three nationalities, with three languages used in its schools, and with religious communities of the three main Christian types.

The Rumanians adhere to the Eastern Church, their children are taught in the Rumanian tongue, or not taught at all, and they are the most numerous element. They isolate from the rest of Hungary a million people who occupy the east of Hungary as a result, firstly, of a centuries-old series of settlements and, secondly, of the new migration for political purposes. The historical settlements of the Magyar Szeklers on the eastern frontier of Hungary as a frontier guard is paralleled by the plantations of Saxons made in early times, when Hungary was under German domination, upon lands which had been devastated by the Turks. These Germans still

retain many elements, such as their fortress-churches, which point to their origin as a plantation of foreigners, and they maintain a constant reminder of their mission in their name for Transylvania—Siebenbürgen.

The Magyar names for Transylvania are geographical: Erdély means the forest land, and Királyhagontúl means beyond the Királyhago—a hill which marks the entrance into Transylvania on the route which leads into the district from the northwest. This name is a reminder of the route whereby many of the more recent migrant Magyars enter Transylvania; the rest of the Magyar migrants pass up the valley of the Maros.

The Jews are not relatively so numerous as in other parts of Hungary; they are town-dwellers and are a disturbing element in the nationality statistics from the facility with which they change their official "mother tongue" from German to Magyar.

In the eastern Banát there are two small islands of other peoples (Pl. IX), the Krassovans and the Czechs. Both are Slav peoples. The Krassovans, who are in the main market-gardeners, are claimed as Serbs or Bulgars by different controversialists, but the people themselves assert that they are "just Krassovans," neither Serb nor Bulgar.

The linguistic boundary to the west of the Rumanians is comparatively sharply defined (Pl. IX), although it does not follow any distinctive physical feature, since it crosses in succession one after another of the left-bank tributaries of the Tisza.

The Rumanian is a peasant, illiterate and condemned to a difficult life in a forested hill country with a harsh winter season which lasts roughly for half the year. His villages are strung lengthwise in the valleys, and there are few people on the ridges to form a connecting link between the people of one valley and those of the next. He tends to migrate to lower levels and is apparently largely indifferent as to the direction of this migration, since he goes to the lower levels of the Transylvania uplands, to the still lower levels west of the Bihar massif, or to the lower plains of Rumania itself.

The general impression that is left from the consideration of the facts is that the Rumanian is neglected, although he is not seriously oppressed.